WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1893.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for m wish to have rejected articles returned

they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose Sixty Years Ago.

The only change the United States has seen in the relation of the gold dollar to the silver dollar was made sixty years ago, simply on the strength of less than one cent difference in their respective values. That was enough to settle the opinion of Congress that coinage on those terms should stop.

The difference in value between gold and silver dollars to-day is more than forty sents, the silver dollar being worth over forty cents less than the gold dollar. The silver men ask the Government to put the dollar stamp on less than sixty cents' worth

The proposition is too wildly extravagant for sober consideration, yet there still exists a possibility that the country may be ed into perpetrating just such an absurdity through the operation of the SHER-MAN law.

Wipe it out! Repeal it!

The Irresistible Will of the People.

The Philadelphia Ledger has the reputation of being in a sense Mr. CLEVELAND'S personal organ, and on that account it is cometimes necessary to point out that it must not be regarded as his political organ. This morning, for instance, we reprint from Mr. CHILDS's journal some remarks about the tariff, which show an absolute want of comprehension of the most startling and momentous political fact of last year, and of this, and perhaps of many years to come. Starting from the safe proposition that business men have no reason to fear that the Fifty-third Congress has revolutionary ideas in regard to finance and the rights of property, Mr. CHILDS's journal arrives at the conclusion that there is no possibility that an industrial revolution can be wrought by the Fifty-third Congress.

This is either the deliberate optimism of a protectionist allaying his own alarm, or the moral obtuseness of a man who allows himself to expect that Mr. CLEVELAND can be depended upon to break and not to keen a promise deliberately made and repeated. The American people decided last fall that they wanted an industrial revolution. Twice since the election, Mr. CLEVELAND has renewed the assurance of his undeviating faithfulness to the main purpose for which the Democratic party has been brought to power. The overthrow of protection, and the substitution for it of a tariff for revenue only, will be an industrial revolution. This is what the country voted for and what it must have. It is idle to complain about it, and it is wasting words to try to prevent it. The will of the people must be obeyed. The necessity of executing the edict of the people, as well as regard for their own honor and selfrespect, bind the Democracy and Mr. CLEVE-LAND beyond loosing. The industrial revolution must come. Its effects are probably exaggerated, but, be they what they may they cannot be as injurious to the country as flat rebellion against the will of the mafority would be; and not to smash protection and introduce the tariff for revenue only would be such rebellion.

Mr. CHILDS and the rest of the protec-Monists may command the waves of the industrial revolution to be stayed, but stayed the waves cannot be. They must flow on until they cover and obliterate the last remnant of protection.

The Outcome of the French Elections.

It is, as yet, impracticable to define exnew Chamber of Deputies. Of the 584 conplurality were sufficient to elect, as it is in the United States, our information would, France, a candidate to be successful, must receive a majority of all the votes cast. Where no one receives such a majority on | nary service. the first ballot, a second balloting must take place, in which only the two candidates who had received the largest number of votes can figure. In Sunday's election, there was no choice in more than 150 constituencies, and, as no details are given us with regard to the state of the poll in most of these districts, it is impossible to predict the consequences of the second ballotings. which will take place on Sunday, Sept. 3. All we have is estimates, as to which Paris correspondents are not agreed, and which may be materially modified during the week.

There are certain points, however, on which all the analyzers of the returns are in secord. The avowed Reactionists, who had more than 150 representatives in the last Chamber, will be lucky if, after the second ballotings, they are able to muster sixty. The so-called "rallied" Conservatives; the name given to those Monarchists who have ecepted the republic in deference to the Pope's advice, exhibited at the ballot box only a small fraction of the strength with which they had been credited. They are not likely to control twenty seats in the new Chamber. Their candidates seem to have fallen between two stools, having lost the confidence of many of their former supporters without gaining that of the Republicans whom they professed to join. The ex-Boulangists or Revisionists, who had forty-three seats in the last Chamber, will not occupy one-quarter as many in the new. Then again the Socialists, though they will have more representatives than they elected in 1889, have made much smaller gains than were expected. Their stronghold, Paris. however, has not yet definitely declared itself, for there was no choice on Sunday in thirty-one out of the forty-one electoral districts comprised in the Department of the Seine. There is reason to believe, however, that, to a large extent, in Paris as well as in other large centres of population, the Socialist vote was thrown not for avowed disciples of KARL MARX, but for candidates describing themselves as Socialist-Radicals. that is to say Jacobins who promise to make large concessions to Socialist ideas. This is what CLEMENCEAU and FLOQUET call themselves; and even a man so much trust- both the Old and the New Testaments is ed and respected as ex-Minister Gobler presented himself to the electors under the same new party name.

It is regarding the strength of this new party that the most contradictory statements are made. Thus, one telegram informs us that the Socialist-Radicals and Socialists put together will not number more than thirty; we are assured by another authority that the Socialist-Radicals have carried 151 seats, and the Socialists, pure and simple, twenty. Accepting even the last-named estimate, we can see that the extreme Left will no longer be able, in conjunction with the monarchical Right, to upset Cabinets. The Moderate Republicans, comprehending under that support the Duruy Ministry, seem certain of commanding a large majority in the new Chamber. Whether they will continue to hold together depends upon the question whether M. Constans has succeeded in returning a considerable number of followers. It will scarcely be for his interest to seek to divide the Moderates unless he feels sure of success. For he would naturally become the leader of the majority, should the ill health of President Carnor compel him to retire from public life.

The combination of luck and adrottness by which the hopes of President CARNOT'S rivals and enemies were dashed, continued operative up to the very eve of the election. Had the massacre of upward of a hundred Italian workingmen, which occurred at Aigues-Mortes on Thursday, taken place but a week earlier, the reprisals against Frenchmen in Italy and the resultant diplomatic recriminations would have placed the Duruy Ministry in a predicament which could hardly have falled to injure the prospects of their party friends at the balot box. Had they promptly signified a willingness to offer apologies and an indemnity for the wrong done to natives of Italy, they would have been ac-cused of pusillanimity; while, had they refused reparation, they would have been charged with exposing for selfish ends their country to the risk of war with the Triple Alliance. As it was, only two days intervened between the massacre at Algues-Mortes and the election, and the Government took care to defer the revelation of the facts by circulating reports which misstated the cause of the riot and minimized the number of the murders. Now that President Carnor and his advisers are certain of commanding a majority in the new Chamber, they will doubtless deal with this unfortunate affair in the proper spirit, and make adequate amends to Italy for the wholesale slaughter of her citizens.

The Naval Reserves.

The payal militia battallons of Philadelphia and Rochester having returned on Saturday from their cruise at sea aboard the San Francisco, the naval reserve of the ity of New York will embark on the New Hampshire at the end of this week for a cruise in Long Island Sound.

The cruise of the San Francisco confirmed he views derived from the previous cruise of the Boston reserves, and also from the experience of last summer, as to the rapidity with which the naval militia take up the routine of duty aboard ship. The men from Philadelphia and Rochester were assigned to gun divisions precisely as if they had belonged to the San Francisco, a part of the regular crew being landed to make room for them. They had the same food and quarters as the crew, and were trained like them at target practice, fire quarters, boat drill, and so on.

Their practice with the great guns was particularly good, and this has been no-ticed in the case of all the rural militia. It is a point of importance, because the special gain looked to in these organizations is that of furnishing trained and skilful gunners in case of a sudden emergency which requires additional men for the war ships or for merchant vessels hastily fitted up to serve as scouts and cruisers.

A part of this rapidity in learning is no doubt due to the drills and instruction ashore which these young men receive during the winter, in preparation for their annual cruise. Some of them, also, are practically familiar with sea life, in yachting or other voyaging. But Admiral BENHAM. commenting on the last trip of the Boston reserves, who about equalled in number those of Philadelphia and Rochester combined, ascribes their quickness in becoming proficient to their superior intelligence.

On the other hand, there are marked differences between the genuine man-of-war's man and the citizen sailor, and one of the chief of them is the slertness and prompt motion of the former to obey orders This. actly the relative strength of parties in the | in turn, is largely the result of habit and of familiarity with the general class of orders expected certain circumstances, so that the men al most seem to anticipate them. That simply by this time, be almost complete. But, in shows the great utility of the summer cruises, which, whenever possible, should be at sea and under the conditions of ordi-

The growth and success of the naval reserve organization have been most remarkable, especially in view of its being founded in a time of peace, with no urgent demand for it, and of the very moderate provision by Congress for its arming and equipment. Its good fortune may largely be ascribed to its having been organized under State laws as a portion of the State militia. This not only gives the members a clear idea of their duties, and of the limit of their responsibilities, but it creates an interest in the State Legislatures to support the citizen sailors as part of the National Guard.

That these reserves furnish to the Government a most economical auxiliary for the regular service must be evident. At the outbreak of a war a great need is to obtain men shough for the ships. It is clear that many men might be qualified to enlist in the army, and could be hurried at once into the field, who would need some experience in scafaring life to make them of much use on a war ship. In the naval reserves the Government has a source of reliance, maintained at a very slight expense and yet trained to the most important of the duties devolving on the regular crews of the navy.

War and Religion.

The other day a woman speaker at the Peace Congress at Chicago took the ground that the newly established religious associations of young people are frequently and dangerously stimulating the taste and passion for war by being organized on a military system, and by using battle cries to arouse youthful enthusiasm.

If there is anything in what she said, it applies to the whole history of Christianity and not to those organizations specifically. The use of military metaphors prevails in the Bible and in the religious discourses and exhortations of all periods of Christianity. The Christian is described as a soldier and the body of Christians as the army of the Lord. God is pictured as the God of batmaterial warfare. Satan is to be overcome in a great and final fight. The Bible in

crowded with military images. Hence in adopting such terms and utilizing the military organization, these asso ciations of which the good woman at Chicago spoke are simply following a course to which they are directed by the highest religious precept and example. Thus, too, they appeal to the instinct for fight ing which is in the human race and has tended to the preservation of its vigor. The Salvation Army, with its military organization and discipline, is the type of these associations, and its successful progress indicates that it touches a provailing human sentiment. It goes forth with drums and the insignia and the people understand what it means in so doing. The metaphors it uses need no explanation in any part of the world. Blood and fire are its watchwords and battle is its occupation, as they have been the watchwords and the occupation of all mankind in material war, from the days of savagery until now. The members of the Church too, are said to be enlisted in the service of the Lord, and its ministers take vows of allegiance corresponding to those imposed on the soldiers of the State. Its cardinal principle is obedience to the Great Captain as the Commander-in-Chief. It requires faith and forbids criticism in the ranks. It punishes heresy as mutiny or rebellion is punished in an army of a State Every child who is brought up under reigious instruction is made familiar with these military metaphors. In songs he is roused to spiritual battle. Evil is described to him as an enemy against which he must make ceaseless war. His mind is filled with military images, so that even if war ceased, as a barbarous method of settling differences between nations, the memory of it would be preserved by the method and the nomenclature of religion.

If, then, this Chicago suggestion has any force, and if the coming of an era of peace is retarded or actually prevented by the religious use of military terms, metaphors, discipline, and organization, the Church will have to undergo a radical change in both spirit and expression. The associations against which the Chicago speaker invelghed as provocative of the passion for material war have not introduced the military tone. They are marching to the music which has accompanied the whole progress of Christianity.

According to the Figure, the reason why Lord DUNRAVEN refused to sail the Valkyrie in any more races in England this summer, was because of the "ungentlemanly and consequently unsportsmanlike conduct" of the Emperor of Germany Shiver our timbers! Can it be possible that the imperial skipper of the Meteor isn't a gentleman! But in order that our own high-toned salts may test the affair on and off the wind, we reproduce the evidence as presented by the Figure and partially corroborated by our cable despatches.

In the race for the Queen's Cup the Valkyrle was ahead and the Meteor hopelessly behind: but in turning one of the buoys she held it on the port hand instead of the starboard hand. By this movement she lost more time than she gained, and under the circumstances it certainly made no difference to the Meteor. But two hours after the victory of the Valkyrie, Emperor WILLIAM sent in a protest, and the committee sustained him and gave him the cup.

Then DUNRAVEN got dreadfully angry. and, according to the Figure, swore that Emperor WILLIAM II. was no gentleman; and several of the oldest members of the Royal Yacht Club expressed the same opinion. In addition to this, they blamed the committee for the decision which was rendered, claiming that the racing rules of the Royal Yacht Club called simply for "turning" the buoy, without specifying the hand upon which it should be kept. In this we suspect the Figuro is mistaken. But at all events, the imperial protest on technical grounds tended to give the affair something of the appearance or nature of a donkey race: the last boat won. Whether Lord DUNBAVEN's anger went so far as to induce him to refuse to sail in any race in which the Kalser's Meteor was a competitor is yet to be proved. However, DUNRAVEN is a manly fellow, and it may be that, when it comes to racing, he treats Emperors just as he treats other mortals. When he comes here, no American sov-

ereign will take any more advantage of him on technical grounds than he is absolutely forced to take in order to preserve the proper discipline of sport. Lord Dun-BAVEN has a splendid vacht, and no doubt we shall have a splendid race with him.

Canadian Eggs.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Union and Advertiser, in the course of some excellent remarks on the tariff question, makes a special attack upon the duty which the McKinkey tariff levies upon eggs coming from Canada. That duty, it appears, is five cents a dozen; and our contemporary says that in effect it is prohibitory. Yet let us observe that some duty upon Canadian eggs is inevitable. To admit them free of duty would be to tax the people who do not use Canadian eggs, for the benefit of the few who have occasion to use them. Besides, five cents a lozen is not so serious an impost. At Toronto, according to our contemporary, eggs are worth 11 to 121/4 cents a dozen. A just and equal revenue tariff earing upon all articles alike, and without favoritism toward any class of citizens, would require a duty upon Canadian eggs of from 25 to 30 per cent. - that is to say, 3 or 4 cents a dozen; and thus the utmost reduction that ought to be made would be to charge say four cents duty instead of five.

There is another point of view which ought not to be neglected. If Canadian eggs and other farm products are to come in free of duty, then the Canadians will enjoy all the commercial advantages of being in the Union, without any of the responsibilities. This would not be right. We should be delighted to communicate the benefits of the Union to Canada, but this should be done only upon the conditions upon which we ourselves enjoy them. Let Canada come into the United States, and we will share with her all the glories and all the privileges of those enviable conditions.

There is one incongruity in the committee appointments made by Speaker Crisp about which, we hope, there will be no swelling national protest. A Kentucky man, Col. Mc-CREARY of the Greenup district, has been placed at the head of the Committee on Forsign Affairs, and a Jerseyman, Philosophe ENGLISH of Newark, has been placed at the head of the Committee on the Liquor Traffic. This is clearly a mistake, and, if he is not occupled with more important matters, Speaker CRISP will no doubt be glad to correct it. Mc-CREARY and ENGLISH should change places. The Kentuckian should be placed on the Liquor ties. The spiritual contest is likened to Traffic Committee, and the Jerseyman at the head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. As the comet said to the shooting star. What are we coming to, when a Jerseyman is put on the Liquor Committee and left off the Foreign Af-

fairs Committee, to which he belongs? Diminishing imports at the Custom Houses and consequent decrease of the national revenue call for prompt attention in Washington to keep by appropriate legislation he pledge of the Chicago national platform. The discriminations made by the Republicans n favor of raw materials not produced in the United States must cease. All articles entered at the Custom Houses should pay their even share of the duties levied for support of the Government. At the present time, fifty-five per cent, of the imported articles, coming in without competition with American industry, are free of tax. During the first twenty days It goes forth with drums and the insignia of August the receipts of the New York Cus-of war to fight under the Captain of our tom House (\$8,700,000 during the like period term the several factions which united to | Salvation for the subjugation of the devil, | in 1802; were \$5,100,000. The Chicago Na-

tional Convention pointed out a sure method whereby this decrease may be stopped. Let the exempt articles pay their just share of the tax. Sober political pledges, deliberately made and enthusiastically ratified, must be sedulously kept, or damage will come to every

commercial interest. The Washington Post wants us to explain why during the last Presidential campaign THE SUN so persistently declared that the tariff was not an issue." We can't do it, because THE SUN never declared any such thing. We maintained throughout the canvass that the most important issue of all was the force bill; that the tariff was of small importance in comparison, and that in order to defeat the force bill we would admit any doctrine respecting the tariff that might be found in the platform. By that pledge we hold ourselves to be in honor bound; and now that the tariff has become the most important of American questions, we propose to stand by the platform on that subject, without any variation or any shadow of compromise.

As his followers declare, Mr. PLATT does well to keep his eve on the next Legislature. His patience will be rewarded by seeing Democratic majority in both branches of it on the second Monday of January, 1894. The first of January falls on Monday next year.

Our valued contemporary, the Indianapolis Journal, is rather misty sometimes: "It is abourd to attack tariff legislation on the ground of unconstitutionality; it is altegether a ques tion of commercial and economic policy."

So far as we are aware that absurdity has not yet been perpetrated. Congress has perfect authority to enact a tariff; but as the Chicago platform avers, it has no authority to enact a tariff for protection. For revenue only is the true constitutional doctrine.

New York's tax rate is getting reduced under the present municipal administration as steadily as the membership of the City Club is diminishing: 1.82 is the rate this year.

He is wise who takes his money out of the stocking of fear, and deposits it in the bank of confidence.—Wheeling Register.

But if the bank won't let him have the money back again, when he presents his check, what has he gained by the transfer?

The British Government in India has done the proper thing in deposing the Khan of Kelat. He is the Khan who has become infamous for cruelty, who slew four of his forty wives, ordered that his Wazir should be hacked in pleces, and tortured, mutilated, or butchered many of his Belooch subjects. His name has long been a terror in Beloochistan. He deserves to be banged for his crimes. The son. who has been put in his place, is a different kind of Mohammedan, at least for a while.

A newspaper named the Arizona Kicker has A clear case of plagiarism. Suit for violation of trade mark should be brought against this upstart newspaper.

The Maharajah, who is now again with us, has given unparalleled privileges to that one of his Oriental wives whom he brought with him from his harem in Kapurthala. At Newport she was not only seen by several American ladies, but she enjoyed the privilege of kissing two or three little girls who were admitted to her presence. At Chicago, again and also at Washington, she possessed a measure of freedom that must have seemed almost wicked to her. It is only in New York, during the Maharajah's two visits to the city, that she has been kept in complete seclusion. No special reason for this has been given. There are many estimable peeple here who would be proud to pay their respects to the Princess.

"Founder" BRADLEY of Asbury Park is a landlord who favors the Protestants and the Catholics and the Jews and the unbelievers and the Prohibitionists and the Republican party, but draws the line at colored folks. He recently gave the children of ABBAHAM who patronize his place a lot of land for a synagogue and \$500 to aid in the building of it. He has more recently helped the Salvation Army, given a free ride to purchasers of its War Cry, exhibited an open Bible under ice. and urged sinners to attend the revival meetg at the sea beach fronting his place. Here s a man possessing the symptoms of a broad religion, who grows richer all the time, even while preventing colored people from enjoying the privileges of the beach freely offered to the white races.

The Dictator of Nicaragua, who has held for six weeks the office previously held this year by three blockheads in irregular succession, has given orders that there shall be an election next Sunday of delegates to a Constitutional Convention. Thus the peace of Nicaragua will again be endangered. Though Gen. ZELAYA has the naming of all the dele gates who are to be elected under his dictation the probability is that they will turn him out of office as soon as they meet in convention, and will denounce him as a tyrant and usurper, a Leonist and Granadist at once, a corruptionist, a traitor, an assassin, and coward of mixed blood and despicable ancestry. In this case there may again be a good chance for Gen. Sacasa, who was driven from the Presidency by Gen. Machado, who was sent to jail by Dictator Zavala, who was knocked out of office in July by Gen. ZELAYA. the Managuan who was dictating at the date of our latest advices from Corinto.

It is a significant thing that not one of the "higher critics" of the Bible, who are stirring up the Protestant world, has taken any part in the work of religious revivalism which has been carried on with unusual energy this summer. Great meetings for the conversion of sinners and the salvation of souls have been held in camps and in churches; but all the theological high critics have stayed away from them and have given them the cold shoulder. It is only the preachers of the old foundation who are seen at revivals.

Apples and peaches, 20 cents a bushel; grapes, 15 cents a peck: first-class watermelons, 4 cents spiece, and poor ones at the price of a song. These are some of the items in a report of the North Carolina fruit market, printed at Raleigh, the State capital. The Governor of the State is anxious to attract im-

MR. CHILDS AS CANUTE. Trying to Keep Back the Irresistible Wave of Industrial Revolution.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. Every business man had more or less dread of the Pifty-third Congress, knowing that it had among its members an unusually large number of inexperienced members with revolutionary ideas on the aubjects of Snances and the rights of property. The debates have shown, however, that there is no reason to dread the influence of these men. Congress is still controlled by experienced legislators with known views on financial and economic subjects, and there is no reason to doubt that they will restrain the radicals and prevent any thing beyond conservative efforts to reform existing revenue laws. That they will, in the regular session attempt to revise the tariff laws is to be expected, but that they will maliciously destroy or endanger and udustry is not to be believed. The Populists doubt make a great noise, as is the custom of radicals, but they are powerless to do any harm. In such disount of the future as the business world may choose to make, it can leave out of account the possibility of either financial or industrial revolution by the Fiftythird Congress.

> Spelling and Pronunciation. From the Boston Herald. If Navahoe
> Were Navajo,
> As in the West they spell it,
> Then havajo
> Were Navy Joe
> As aniormen would tell it,
> but now alsa we recommend,
> Unto her lucatess owner.
> His yacht another name to give,
> and call her Kavy Jonahi

DESERTED NEVADA.

Citizens of the Silver State Now Till Its

Arid Farming Lands. Nevada is the only State in the Union that has decreased in wealth and population dur-ing the last decade, and, considering her reputation as part of the "great American desert." few persons would suspect that she could hope to arrest the fading-out process by be-coming like California, an agricultural State. So long as Nevada was the great silver-producing region of the world few of her inhabitants troubled themselves about the future of her arid soil. She produced more than \$40,000,-000 of gold and silver in 1875. By 1880 her production was reduced to \$17,300,000, and by 1889 to \$9,000,000. The census of 1800 showed that she had lost more than 26 per cent, of her population in ten years. Her assessed wealth had greatly decreased, and in almost every material respect she was poorer than when she entered the Union in 1800. Her population of 40,000 was 150,000 below the population of a Congress district. So long as Nevada was regarded simply as

So long as Nevada was regarded simply as a great silver mine her arid soil was esteemed useless for agricultural purposes. A few river valleys were productive, but enormous, almost rainless, areas grew nothing but asgebrush. When the mines began to lessen their output, the Chinese, those ledoulns of the West, began to emigrate to newer minning distircts along with miners, prospectors, and all sorts of loosely attached persons. Some men who had the instinct of local attachment advocated irrigation of the arid soil, and for years it was tried with success upon small areas. Nevada now has about 1,400 farms, and of these about 1,200 are irrigated in whole or in part. It has been found that the produce per acre of corn, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and hay grown upon irrigated innuts in Nevada is much above the average for such produce throughout the country, as a whole, and higher than in many States of much reputed fertility. Nevada stands among the ten or twelve highest States in the production of potatoes per acre planted, and haif a dozen States east of the Alleghanies are bellow her in the average production of wheat per acre. The cost of irrigation in Nevada is lower than in several other arid regions of the West, and the variety of climate in the State makes possible a remarkable variety of vezetable products. Nevada's area of more than 100,000 square miles extends from about the parallel that runs through Spartansburg, South Carolina, to that which runs through Hartford, Conn. Oranges and other sub-tropleal fruits flourish in the southern triangle, with the so-called Moiave Desert on one side, and the Colorado River on the other. a great allver mine ber arid soil was esteemed

Nevada cuts little or no figure as yet in the Acvada cuts little or no ligure as yet in the aggregate of the country's agricultural products, but she has demonstrated her ability to grow crops wherever the land can be irrigated. When she shall really undertake to become an agricultural State, she will have one advantage over some new agricultural regions in possessing a railway system, an inheritance from the days when she outstripped all the rest of the country in her output of silver.

REPORTING FOR NEWSPAPERS.

The Vast Field for Genuine Literature is

the Life of the American People, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As to fee bleness in some of the writing of the time, we need, especially here in New England, clearer sense of the value of reporting, and of its relation to literature. We have much writing which is spun out of minds not fa nillar with American life and thought. It is often pretty and graceful enough, but it lacks the sure footing, the substantial quality, that results from direct observation of the facts of ife. Culture cannot take the place of this contact with actual life and its conditions. What we may need to make our literature more vital is to be chiefly looked for, it seems to me, in a deeper and wider study of the American people themselves, and the contents of their minds If the records of such study would not be iterature, they would at least supply excellent materials for literature.

The reporting should be genuine. The reporting should be genuine. The American people are the audience, and they can safely be trusted with the truth, but many writers are so eager to supply ready-made conclusions that the groundwork of facts on which these are based is comparatively limited. They think that reports should be favorable to their ideas, that whatever they approve should be encouraged by quoting successes rather than failures. When the first elections were held underthe Australian ballot laws in some of our States the advocates of the reform prepared reports beforehand of the progress of the elections in the various country towns to the effect that the law was working well in practice, and had put an end to bribery in these places. These reports were sent out from the cities and telegraphed back to the newspayers, being dated at the remote polling places at various hours of the election day. In some of the towns which were thus reported the law was openly disregarded, but some very encouraging editorial articles had these reports for their foundation. Accounts of an occurrence written before it takes place, and at a distance from the scene of it, have none of the qualities of genuine reporting.

As I have wandered among the mass of our people in nearly every part of this great land, immersed in the atmosphere and substance of their life and thought. I have had a growing sense of the richness and variety of the materials for American literature which still American people are the audience, and they their life and thought. I have had a growing sense of the richness and variety of the materials for American literature which still await adequate treatment in this vast field. Nothing else gives one such an impulse and uplift, such certainty that life still abounds, and that its interest is inexhaustible, as to be at home with the American people everywhere, with them and of them. If I could report their life and its movement who would might write literature.

J. B. Harrison.

Franklin Falls, N. H., Aug. 16, 1893.

MR. CLEVELAND'S AILMENT.

ald to be Mainly a Case of Nervous Pros

tration.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The statement from New York, only a few days are, by Dr. Bryant, the physician of President Cleveland, regarding the physician of President Cleveland, regarding the physician condition of the Chief Executive, when read in connection with the statement of the President himself, has led public men in Washington to make some very caustic comment upon the practice of physicians in the matter of issuing bulletins. Either President Cleveland or Dr. Bryant misled the public, The President declared, both in private and public that he was ill. A dozan Senators who saw Mr. Cleveland just before his departure, say the President looked haggard and worn, that his eyes had lost their lustre, and there was a pained and worried expression in his face. One distinguished Democratic Senator who comes from beyond the Mississippi declares that Mr. Cleveland is suffering from some organic trouble, and that the chances are even that he will not return to Washington. Another intimate friend of the President, a member of the Cabinet, says Mr. Cleveland is only worried over the commercial condition of the country and the refused of Congress to act promptly in the performance of its duty. Neither of these gentlemen doubts that the President is quite ill, be the cause one thing or another.

Your correspondent has taken considerable trouble during the week to make inquiry in the most reliable and best informed quarters as to the real ailment of President Cleveland. There are but two or three persons in Washington who are in position to know personally something of Mr. Cleveland's condition, who believe that he may have some organic trouble, A half dozen others who have seen him frequently and talked with him, and who should know, by the looks and words of the President, something of his condition, say that he has worried himself into a nervous state which threatens his physical constitution: that he does not now suffer from any organic disease, but if he does not get absolute r tration. From the Indianapolis Journal

In sheep-bound registers of musty cases, With vision dimmed and blurred, I seem to read this note in sundry places:

"Choate, J., cencurred."

Made by the town of Clay

Upon St. Patrick's day

The legend changes as I turn to others, Like Wiggins vs. Lentz. Where it appears that from his learned brothers 'Choate, J., dissents." While here's a case sustaining a tax levy

Where five and twenty pages hold a heavy "Opinion per Choate, J." And so, alas : unless I dream, they've throttled

His eloquence's flow;
And in a country demijohn have bottled Our sparkling Joe ! Choate, J., concurring and Choate, J., opining! Sad revelation that

For the choice spirits who delighted, dining, To hear Choats chat. The Friendly Sons wear crape to show their sadness

Eclipsed is all the city's mirth and gladness Since Cheste turned J. Letting Well Foough Alone.

From Truth.

"Ro you live happily with your husband."

"Yes; but don't, for livaven's sake, tell him."

ADDITIONS TO THE PARK MENAGERIE, Mr. Furbush Presents a King Macaw and a

Mankey. The population of the menagerie at Central Park was increased by two yesterday. The new arrivals came from South America. One was a king macaw, which is said to be one of the finest specimens of that bird in the country. The second was a Sagowinki monkey. The specimens were presented to Commissioner Dana for the Park by Mr. W. H. Fur-

Mr. Furbush is a Kentucky man. He is at old soldier, and after the civil war he went to Colorado, where he was an assayer in the Colo rado Assay Office. Three years ago he went down to South America gold hunting, and he found what he was looking for in the territory that Venezuela and British Gulana dispute over. All the mines there that were worked when he got there were placer mines. He found a quartz mine which, he says, will rield ore that will pay double the amount that can be made from a placer mine. Mr. Furbush is something of a naturalist, and when he wasn't prospecting he spent his time gathering birds,

Some time ago he went into partnership with A. Alphonse, who owns the pearl fisheries near the island of Margarita, and the two think there is a mint of money in the lumber business. Trees down in that neighborhood grow to be 15 or 20 feet in diameter. Mr. Furbush came to New York to buy machinery that would make cutting up such trees profitable, and he brought a small part of his collection with him to present to the city of New York. His first visit after he got here was to The Sun office. The macaw came along with him perched on a stick, blinking, looking wise, and abbering in Indian. The money was with him, too, and was chained. Under his arm Mr. Furbush carried, a box full of bottled snakes, and two boxes of beautiful butterflies and another box of bugs. The snakes were in alcohol. The butterflies were dried. So were the big green bugs. They were almost as big as the tin toys that creep around the streets under the guidance of the street Takirs. Of the macaw Mr. Furbush said:

"He's the finest specimen of the king bird I ever saw, and I've seen thousands of them in South America. This follow I caught in a net on the banks of the Guaviare River. He was allittle bit of a thing then. He's about 3 years old now, and he'll live to be about 200."

On his arrival in The Sun office, the macaw perched up on a gas jet, and sat there looking extremely bored for four hours. Mr. Furbush said the bird had been in the keeping of a little Indian girl of the Arawoc tribe. She had taught him to talk Indian, and he would pick up English at the Park in a short time. The monkey was captured on the banks of the same river. He's a little follow, though he has attained his full growth. He had also been cared for by the Indian maiden.

The rest of Mr. Furbush's collection, the snakes and bugs and butterflies, will go to the American Museum of Natural History. Some of the snakes was what Mr. Furbush acalied a bush master. He killed it in the woods near the river. "It was coming at me," he snakes and bugs and butterflies will go to the American Museum of Natural History. with A. Alphonse, who owns the pearl fisheries near the island of Margarita, and the two

WHAT'S WRONG WITH ASPHALT? Some of the Aldermen Develop an Objection to that Kind of Payement.

Several members of the Board of Aldermen have developed an unaccountable opposition asphalt pavement, and members of the Board who have become aware of this antipathy have withdrawn resolutions calling for asphalt, and had them amended to provide for granite block pavement instead. Alderman Owens of the Twenty-seventh district failed to do this with one of his general orders calling for asphalt pavement in 137th street, east of Lenox avenue, and when he tried to secure its Lenox avenue, and when he tried to secure its passage at the meeting of the Board yesternay he was surprised at its defeat. Aldermen Baumert, Keahon, McGuire, O'Brien, and Rinn voted in the negative, and as there were not twenty-four affirmative votes the resolution was defeated.

Alderman Owens urged that the gentlemen change their vote, as an asphalt pavement is about to erect an engine house in the street. His appeal was without avail, and Alderman O'Brien declared that "There's plenty of pavement as good as asphalt."

BUDGET FOR 1893.

The City's \$1.82 Tax Rate Will be a File

The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen announced yesterday the tax rate for 1893 to be \$1.82 on \$100, excepting for corporations, which are exempted from contributing to the city's share of the State tax These corporations, representing an assessed rate of \$1.62% on \$100. Taxes at the rate of \$1.82 will be extended against a total assessed valuation of \$1,846,585,23. The total amount deduction of unexpended balances and the amount of the Harvey claim, is \$34,177,429.55, to which was added \$845,281.05 for possible deficiencies, making the amount to be raised by tax \$35,022,080.60.

by tax \$35,02.630,00.

In presenting the report Alderman Brown. Chairman of the Finance Committee, said:

"Next fail J. Sloat Fassett and Mr. Platt will pitch into Tammany Hall, but they will probably forget to mention that Tammany Hall is responsible for this low tax rate.

The report was laid over for one week, when the rate will be fixed by action of the Board.

SEVERAL HEADS IN DANGER.

Removals of Subordinates in the Surveyor's Office to Be Recommended,

The Fairchild Custom House Commission proceeded yesterday with the investigation of the Surveyor's department. Deputy Surveyor John Collins was the principal witness. Mr. Collins's expertness did not impress the Commission, and it is likely that he will be recommended for removal.

Ex-Secretary Fairchild joined his fellow-Commissioners, and they conferred as to the removals the Commission should recommend to the Secretary of the Treasury. These proposed removals are in the Surveyor's department. The evidence submitted to the Commission concerning underweighing is pretty stiff. The Commission, it is said, has a number of weighers and assistant weighers on the black list, and the weeding out is likely to begin as soon as Collector Kilbreth finds time to look into the evidence. gin as soon as Collecto look into the evidence.

The Correct Way to Love and Make Love To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I went to see Both ern in "Captain Lettarblair" the other night. revelation! From his manly, honest, and ardent avowal of love in the first act, to the quaint, pretty, disaful little episode of her mock proposal at the clos what a healthy tone pervades the play!

When the curtain rises on the second act, the recum-bent figure in dejected attitude was no surprise to me— it is the conventional sequence to the scene that closes It is the conventional sequence to the scene that closes the first set—but, no! Lettarbiafr is there, to be sure, but brief, carefully dressed, and the very life of the occasion. And he was anxions, too, as is evidenced by the vigor and carriestness with which he pushes the vigor and carriestness with which he pushes the sale of kittly Tyrrell to meet the demands of the Crawford estate. The close of this scene, when he has an issued his conscience and left himself bankrupt thereby, and in an outburst of recklessness, brawdo, and devalve drinks to his departed fortune, then finging the glass upon the table retires (we presume to hide his emotions) is particularly good.

The third act develops the remaining characteristics of the man. In it the old lawyer tells him that the Crawford heir sais Frances itadion are one. How weetly he repeats the word Finany! She could never be France to him; she was simply and only "Fanny"—his Fanny. Then he destroys the evidence of his heirship, and ranny learns she as loved bayond all measure. If there were in this world of ours such love, no need to ask "is marriage a failure!" Lawford, the boyishness and freshness and simpleness of "Come back to me. Fanny." "Come back to me. Fanny." "Come back to me. Fanny." "Come back to me. Fanny. Ak: there can be no divorce to such love as this.

ay 1" etc.

Ah there can be no divorce to such love as this.
Ah there can be no divorce to such love as this.

O, ye men of America, for there's no gentieman like the American gentieman, see Lettarbiair and learn to love rour sweethearts and wives as he loves his Fanny.

Jansey City, Aug. 20.

G. K.

Harper's for September presents itself attractively. An enjoyable characteristic of Happer's is the variety of its writers; and the September number emphasizes that characteristic. One of the most inter-esting articles is by Mr. S. W. Burnham on Edward Emerson Barnard, director of the Lick Obsevatory, a self-made astronomer; an interesting point in the article is that Mr. Burbham seldom calls Mr. Barnard by the shamefully abused title "Professor." Mrs. Pennell and her husband are acquisitions to Harper's, with their "Albert Durer Town"-Rocamadour, in the Detheir "Aisert Derer 19wa - Localizator, in the De-partment of Lot, in France. Charles Eliot Norton quotes from Lowell's letters; Mr. Janvier of New York takes us "Down Love Lane" in Chelsea village; and other writers, "too numerous to mention," entertain and instruct us pleasantly,

Couldn't Stand the Shock.

From Truth. "Where are you going, my pretty maid "
I'm going in bathing, at," she said,
'Cail to with you, my pretty maid "
"The water's too said for you, she said.

Ease your cough by using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant a ure and helpful medicine for all throat and lung al-sents, and a curative for asthma.—446.

DOROTHEA BAS PROSPECTS.

Two of Millionaire Crouse's Twenty-seven Contesting Heirs Agree to a Compromise.

Permission has been accorded by Justice an Brunt of the Supreme Court to the New York Security and Trust Company, as the general guardian of 6-year-old Dorothea Edgarita Crouse, or Wilson, to compromise the action brought to determine the legal heir of the three and a half millions' residue of the estate left by Daniel Edgar Crouse of Syracuse. The terms provided by the order are that the child, which is put forward as the only child and heir to the entire residue, shall haive the share that each of the twenty-seven

only child and heir to the entire residue, shall haive the share that each of the twenty-seven contesting first cousins would receive if the ittilegirl had not been born.

Only two of these first cousins, Henry C. White and Susan Jane White Clark, both of Lewis county, Mo., have agreed to this arrangement, but counsel for the guardians of the child say that more of the cousins will compromise. This break in the ranks of the cousins, who have stoutly denied the legitimacy of Dorothea as a child of Crouse, will inure to the benefit of the child in any event. If the child is declared the zonly heir to the three and a half millions she can well afford to part with \$130,000 or so for the two cousins who have agreed. If the child loses she will be \$130,000 ahead. It is not believed by counsel that all the cousins will agree to let the child have half of the estate.

Jay B. Kline, guardian ad litem for Dorothea in the action brought by the twenty-seven cousins for the residue of the estate, and the mother of the child, Mrs. Eula H. Kosterwitz, declare that it is to the interest of the child to make such a settlement with all cousins who desire it. They say the child has no means for the contest, and, except for a compromise, would be penniless if defeated.

The will of Crouse, who died on Nov. 20, 1892, was admitted to probate on Feb. 1, 1853. He made specific bequests of \$530,000 and left the residue to be divided among his heirs and next of kin, as in cases of intestacy. The fortune had been made in the grocery business. The mother of Dorothea was born in 1867, and married Horace Wilson, who died, and that Mrs. Wilson was on the stage when she met Crouse.

THEY WANT BETTER TARIFF RATES. Delegates from the Bermuda Assembly Talk with Secretary Carlisle.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.-Samuel A. Mastere and Thomas J. Wadson, delegates of the House of Assembly of Bermuda, are in Washton making an effort to have the duty on garden truck imported from Bermuda lowered. The delegates had an interview with Secretary Carlisle this morning. They reported that the statistics of the trade of Bermuda show that the imports from the United States for the year 1892 exceeded the sum total of the imports from all other countries by more than fifty per cent., and that notwithstanding ninety-four per cent. of the exports was

fifty per cent. and that notwithstanding ninety-four per cent. of the exports was shipped to the United States the value of the imports from the United States exceeded the value of the exports to that country by nearly half a million dollars.

The duty paid for the same period on the products of Bermuda under the McKinley tariff amounted to a sum equal to \$10 per head of the whole population of Bermuda and exceeded the sum derived by Bermuda from its entire tariff by more than \$15,000.

In view of these facts, and in consideration also of the fact that the products of Bermuda, viz., potatoes, onions, and other vegetables, on which a reduction of duty is sought, are very nearly all imported into the United States between April 1 and June 15, a period of the year when the products of the United States of the like kind are not in the market, they asked that, if practicable, the products of the United States on the same favorable terms, with respect to duty, as similar products are admitted into Bermuda; but if that be thought impracticable then the duty on such products when imported into the United States may at the most not exceed what it was before the McKinley tariff came into operation.

The export trade of Bermuda is stated as \$554,184, of which \$522,178 is with the United States, and of the import trade of \$1,580,558, \$973,957 is with the United States.

MRS. O'BRIEN'S GAS-SAVING STOCK. The Ex-Sheriff's Wife Says It Is Worthless and Causes a Lawyer's Arrest.

Lawyer Charles Benner was arrested yesterday on an order of Judge Freedman of the Superior Court and admitted to \$5,000 bail in an action brought by Abbie E. O'Brien, wife of ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, to recover \$19,500 which she declares the lawyer obtained from her by fraudulent representations.

She purchased from Benner last November 2.501 shares of the stock of the Union National Gas Saving Company through Major Marcus C. Dougherty, a promoter, whom she and her husband had known for many years. Her husband, Major Dougherty, and her counsel, Roger A. Pryor, Jr., all make affidavit that they inquired into the company and were informed by Benner that it was in prosperous condition. Benner was then President It is declared that benner said that the death of his father prevented him from giving the company his attention and that the stock would be worth about \$100,000 if the company was looked after. On the stock she bought James O'Brien was elected President of the company. Then, it is alleged, it was found that the stock was worthless. The company was in serious litigation with the parent company of Connecticut and with the inventor of the gas saving appliances the company annual C. Dougherty, a promoter, whom she and her he gas saving appliances the company manu actured.

CITY EXPENDITURES.

For Building, Repairing, Alterations, and Care of Juvenile Delinquents,

Plans for the new police and civil district court house, to be erected in Fifty-fourth street west of Eighth avenue, were submitted to the Board of Estimate and Appportionment by Commissioner Daly yesterday, and referred to Comptroller Myers for report. Similar disposition was made of the plan of Commissioner Hoffen for repairing Third avenue, between 138th and 108th streets, at an expense of \$200,000.

\$200,000. The Comptroller was authorized to issue \$72,450 of school house bonds for alterations to the school building on 102d street, east of Third avenue. Distribution was made of \$117,298.82 excise money among charitable institutions for care of juvenile delinquents during June and July.

THE RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSION To Meet To-day and Consider the Laying Out

of Independent Elevated Lines. The Rapid Transit Commissioners will hold a meeting at 22 William street at 3 o'clock this fternoon to consider the matter of laying out independent elevated rallway lines. Chairman William Steinway has sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to attend meetings at the rooms of the Commission.

Commissioner Bushe said yesterday that be does not think it will take very long to preman it will take very long to proper a plan.

"Most of the work is already done," he said.

"and it will probably not take more than two or three meetings to develop what is needed in the way of a rapid transit plan."

Foreign Experts to Inspect Our Public Works,

M. de Tavernier, Chief Engineer of the French Government's Institution of Boads and Bridges and engineer in charge of the and Bridges and engineer in charge of the public parks of Paris, called on Mayor Gilroy yesterday on his way to Chicago. He expressed a desire to inspect the several municipal works of New York before his return. Another visitor on a similar errand was br. Franz Mentsik, Engineering Counseller to the royal Hungarjan Ministry of Commerce, the was accompanied by Health Commissioner Arthur R. Reynolds of Chicago.

Alderman Flynn Has Something On His Mind, Alderman Flynn reminded the Board yesterday that Bayard street really ought to be name ! Harry Howard street. He presented a petition and resolution from the Veteran Firemen's Association glorifying Cornelius Flynn for his efforts, and asking the heard to pass the resolution changing the name of the street. The big Alderman from the i rist only succeeded in getting the petition and resolution at ached to his general order, which is "hung up."

ing Department will be paid in gold and silver

Gold and Silver for Street Cleaners.

The sweepers and drivers of the Street Clean-

to-day. Paymaster Timmerman was unable to secure enough papercurrency to satisfy the pay roll. Wave Power. From the Rockford Marning Star.

A young lady in a neighboring town wavel her handkerchief at a stranger and in three days they were married. After three days more she waved a flation at her husbands head and three days later he waved a diverse at her.

Snake Dances of Long Ago. From the Openhand Plain Dealer.

The serpentine dance was practised in both tentucky and Missouri before Lote Tutter